HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager. DECEMBER 22

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FRIDAY

The President's message is at once full and exact in its propositions and the strennousness that has marked his life, he fully comprehends the happy arges upon the attention of the Congress.

On the question of the regulation of corporations, and especially of preventing stacles to the essential legislation, he proposes that the Federal Constitution be amended. However, it is believed that the end can be reached without the in reality about 35,000, or, though composed of more progressive elements, fully rdoption of this drastic measure. He places capitalistic and labor combinations ten thousand less than the population of Honolulu. upon a level, and insists that both be allowed full scope, within just and legal least impairment of civil rights. But he is determined that, so far as executive action and recommendation can affect the situation, each shall be held rigidly within the law.

regulation of rates. But he insists, with the concurrence of the great majority of the American people, that by no system of rebates, directly or indirectly, shall any individual, corporation or trust in the country be allowed any advantage whatever and that the power of securing monopoly or suppressing competition, by the mere exercise of the money influence or in any illegitimate way, shall be effectually restrained to this end, and closely within this line, amendments to existing laws are invited and the widest publicity of all corporate proceedings that affect the public demanded. It is quite evident that the bill prepared in the Federal Senate, which virtually in the last resort transfers legislative and executive functions to the Federal judiciary, will not meet the President's views nor the exigencies of the case. The authority to enforce the law, subject, of course, to the ordinary control of the courts, should be exclusively vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission,

The idea of the President that, in the event of discrimination by transportation companies, the lowest rate charged to favored shippers should be the maximum rate established by the Commission, is practical and covers the case. The recent developments of extravagance and corruption in some of the large insurance companies have suggested to Mr. Roosevelt that these companies may be brought under Federal supervision on the ground that their relations with policyholders are within the range of interstate commerce. He is also opposed to any secrecy whatever in election contributions and favors the absolute prohibition of such contributions by corporations. If this safeguard can be and is ndopted, a great advance will be made towards that political integrity of which

Mr. Roosevelt is the foremost exponent. The President's views on the Monroe Doctrine indicate a resolute intention to hold it intact. But, as he points out, it can not be properly used to aid some of the smaller republics on the continent in repudiating their just obligations, and, if it be essential to prevent the seizure of territory as security, the United States must itself undertake the agency of discriminating between real and sham debts, and aid in proper collections through custom revenues and economical administration. This has already been done in the case of Santo Domingo, and with results as favorable so far, proportionately, as the British brought

There is to be no serious disturbance of the present tariff system through any advice from the President, although his proposal to consider a dual tariff schedule, that is, minimum and maximum rates of duty, so as to allow an opportunity for the exercise of discretion in the matter of reciprocity, is important and, if adopted, will invest the executive with the means of handling the subject effectively, so far as nations which are commercially unfriendly are concerned. In regard to the Philippines, the recommendations to suspend the operation of the coast-wise shipping laws until 1909 and coincidently with that, the adoption of free trade with that possession, are significant, but, as is fully shown, do not involve any results in the production of tobacco and sugar that would injuriously affect those interests in Hawaii or in any other part of the United States.

The interest of the Executive is plainly and intelligently manifested in the industrial progress of women; in a peaceful adjustment of the relations between labor and capital; in the adoption of block signals on all railroads engaged in interstate commerce; in the promotion of greater elasticity in the currency without displacing its present stable foundations; in the limitation of the hours of labor, especially on railroads; in the adoption of better methods in the medical department of the government; in the revision of the naturalization laws; in great works of internal improvement; in lifting the shipping of the country out of its present depressed condition; in the codification of the copyright statutes; in further penalizing the adulteration of foods, and on various other minor topics. The beneficial results of civil service, and the necessity for its extension, with ample power in the heads of departments summarily to remove subordinates for inefficiency, is strongly but discriminatingly presented. The President also invites further distinct legislation to cover every possible case of delinquency in office. He favors additions to the national parks and reservations for the purposes of recreation; thanks California for the return of Yosemite to Federal control, and desires an agreement with the Dominion of amended so as to conform to modern conditions. His chief thought is for the estual settler, who in Hawaii is now meeting with the first real encouragement, but he is by no means averse to great corporate enterprises in Porto Rico and the insurrection." the Philippines, requiring the accumulation of large bodies of land, and he believes that there should be no hard and fast rules preventing the apportionment of the public domain in quantities adapted to the differing qualities of the and to break up such frauds as have been recently exposed and punished in Oregon, in California, and in other sections of the country.

The specific recommendations for the benefit of Hawaii have been widely published and are well understood. On the entire subject of immigration the President is emphatic and distinct. He observes that the total number of aliens landed in the United States during the last fiscal year was 1,026,000, or more than were accumulated during 169 years of colonial existence, and the necessity for rigorous exclusion of all undesirable elements and the proper distribution of those who may be received, is enforced with all the vigor for which Mr. Roosevelt is noted. While he makes no special allusion to the Japanese and Koreans, he insists upon the firm retention of the policy of exclusion as a radical necessity, and makes no exception in the case of this Territory or of the Philippines. In respect to the Chinese, instead of grouping the excepted classes, he asks for a simple prohibition against the admission of all skilled and unskilled laborers of that nationality.

The message, though full and complete, is not prolix, and will arrest general sttention among intelligent citizens and especially students of national and international affairs.

The building of a 1500-ton 15-knot steamer for the Hilo trade to take the place of the Kinau, will be a good thing for all concerned. Quicker and better service between Honolulu and Hilo has been desirable for some years back. The use of the Kinau between here and Kauai should make Gahu people better nequainted with the Garden Island.

A LESSON IN PROMOTION.

In Hawaii promotion is slowly being practicalized. It becomes effective when it presents inducements, not only for tourists but for permanent secessions of industrial population, with moderate resources and fitted for agricultural, mericanical and mercantile pursuits. When the Half Million Club was estab. Hawait yesterday lished in San Francisco a number of years ago, the erro; was committed in the first instance of concentrating upon the inducements for mere recreation and Kinau for Hawall. ease California had to offer. When this error was corrected and, while the invitations to tourists were not relaxed, the climate and resources of the state as bearing upon settlement and investment were exploited, genuine promotion logan and has resulted in a development so remarkable that it has attracted the lan of Kona, recarred home yesterds; attention, not only of the entire Union, but of other countries, ready to provide on the Mauna Lon. the sturdiest and most industrious classes of emigrants.

The conception of promotion, through organization and energy, has spread far beyond the Pacific states and territories and, in various and widely separated parts of the United States, object lessons are almost daily taught. Take a single example by way of pointed illustration. Lexington, Kentucky, was to open about forty-five acres at Kaoriginally settled in April, 1779, three years after the adoption of the Declaracondensed and felicitous in expression. The literary training of Mr. Roosevelt, tion of Independence. It is in the center of that famous Blue Grass district, offerings of nine acres each. condensed and felicitous in expression. The literary training of Mr. Roosevell, tion of independence. It is in the center of that famous Blue Grass district, Mrs. Goodrich, Miss Goodrich and while it has not weakened his force as a statesman, has given him a great ad- which was originally a sea bottom, and where the soil, accumulated on z rocky Mrs. Lyon departed for Hilo yesterday wante it has not weakened his predecessors. It enables him to define his attitude foundation and nourished by the remains of millions of living creatures, has on the Kinau. upon leading questions with the atmost precision. Without abating a jot of acquired great fertility, not, however, surpassing or even equaling wide stretches of land in the Hawaiian Islands. A charter was granted to the little town, esmedium between extreme radicalism and extreme conservatism and anticipates tablished in the midst of hostile Indians and protected by block houses, by the and meets the difficulties in the way of the great and permanent reforms he Legislature of Virginia, on May 6, 1782. Kentucky was admitted into the Union yesterday en route to Los Angeles fo on June 1, 1792. But, notwithstanding its natural advantages, the growth of His summary of conditions in the United States is necessarily satisfactory. Lexington was almost phenomenally slow. Its first church and its first school house, crude and ordinary, were erected in 1784. The Lexington Library orig- by Dr. Alexander from Bishop Willis On the question of the regulation of the regulat only increased to 5279, and in the present year, though estimated at 40,000, is cellent paper which he had

Bourbon whisky is one of the productions of Kentucky, and, for many years upon a level, and insists that both be allowed run scope, within Jack and without the the term "Bourbon," as indicating inertness, was applied to its people. Within Young Hotel, Mr. Jennings is a promthe last few years, however, the modern idea of promotion, which involves internal progress as well as closer touch with the outside world, has become fixed and aggressive and surprising results have been attained, some of which are The President makes it entirely clear that he is against government owner—televant to the stagnant condition that has prevailed in Honolulu and suggests Marshal's office, left yesterday on the ship of transportation facilities and desires no captious interference with the tucky state fair is now held at Lexington, to which our comparisons and contrasts are limited, and, when it was opened this year, the Lexington Herald, that for eight years was largely kept alive by the gratuitous contributions of Colonel Breckinridge, published an edition of sixty pages, in which the past and the present of Lexington and its neighborhood, and the Greater Lexington of the immediate future, were depicted, concisely, intelligently and fully. It had a picture, showing the financial center of Central Kentucky, a large and ornal ed of bananas shipped by express to mented square, surrounded by imposing buildings, of architectural beauty. Whereas the first city or public school was opened in 1834, it now appears that naval station, did not go to Hilo in the there is a complete system of free education, conducted in edifices, compared to Chicago. Dr. Rossiter represents the which many of our local school buildings are mere shanties. An original plan station on the trip. of unfolding character, introduced in Lexington, might profitably be considered in Hawaii. In each school a large blank book, called the "Book of Golden Deeds" is kept, in which the pupils are required to enter in their own handwriting the best acts that have fallen within their observation. The superintendent and teachers assert that the habit of noticing and recording deeds of kindness and of heroism and the emulation excited among the scholars by this unique system, has had excellent results.

The Lexington of today parallels many of the features of Honolulu, but in important particulars goes far beyond them. A metropolitan park system has been devised and is fast being applied. Street railroads extend in all directions, but they do not surpass, probably hardly equal, our own Rapid Transit lines. There is no hotel in Lexington comparable to the magnificent structure erected by Alexander Young. Some of our colleges and hospitals are not far behind the age, and there are other particulars in which Honolulu has splendidly

Let a few additional facts be considered. Lexington has become a railroad center and sends bills of lading to every port in the world. But it does not need railroads so badly as Honolulu needs local steamers, cheapening freight between the Islands themselves and furnishing improved transportation facilities with the mainland. It is about to build, however, a splendid union depot, which yesterday, the defendant being tried is not wanted here. But it has done and is doing other things that Honolulu on a charge of crucity to animals. does want. It has an auditorium, comfortably seating 3000 people, which is open was driving a horse with a sore back to the public, including political parties. It has as perfect a race track as there is on the continent. Its streets and sidewalks and its roads and driveways, extending into the country, are of the best and most durable quality. Its public library is housed in a building that cost \$75,000. It is emphatically a city of ton and Fleming. fine church edifices. Its hospitals are large, roomy and up to the highest modern intends leaving with his wife for India standard. The Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias bave invested many in the steamer Manchurla on Saturday. thousands of dollars in homes for widows and orphans. The local Y. M. C. A. During his stay of a few weeks here owns a large and well-appointed structure. There is an Industrial School and a ably several times. Reform School, adapted to twentieth century methods. The city possesses a ome for colored orphans. Since January 1, 1905, a million and a half has been from Hilo on Saturday, whether the expended in splendid residences and in business quarters.

Lexington is an inland city, with limitations upon its capacity for growth. desires to attend the funeral of the Honolulu is a scaport, with opportunities and a future before it, that rank it expected late Saturday or early Sune all other mid-ocean centers. It has not, as Lexington has, the greatest stock breeding farms on the globe, of which the principal Elmendorf, owned by J. P. Haggin, the California millionaire, has been raised to its present eminence within ten years, but, which is far better, it is in the very stream of com- lent reasons why the wall surrounding mercial expansion, and it is the metropolis of a territory that can bear a population of a million. There is every incentive for Honolulu to cultivate and apply the enterprise, the civic harmony and concentration, the noble ambition, that have become characteristic of Lexington, awakened from a Rip Van tion will be held at 3:30 this afternoon Winkle sleep, and that have virtually insured the triple increase of its inhabi- There is no meeting of the teachers tants, who are not, however, victims of Asiatic competition, within three or four

THE SCOURGE OF COSSACKS.

The Cossacks are the legalized murderers of Russia and their use to restore rder is as reprehensible as it would be to call out an Indian tribe to repress kanko resort, were fined \$5 and costs mob outbreaks in an American city. A Czar who professes the highest creeds of Canada for the preservation of Niagara as one of the world. humanity and peace and yet puts squadrons of Cossaeks in the field to preserve Antone Fraga, was discharged. Nicho The references to the forestry and the irrigation works, which are attaining his throne, deserves very little of the consideration due to sincere men. He stupendous magnitudes and proving of incalculable benefit, are coupled with knows that the Cossack will burn, pillage and assassinate, not distinguishing Applications from would-be the most trenchant criticisms on the land laws, and the request that they be between rebels and innecent subjects and that where they have passed, as was in the Western States, largely of Scansaid of the ancient Turk, "the grass springs up no more." Yet he turns them dinavian race, for lands in Hawaii are loose like a pack of wolves with no other orders, apparently, than to "suppress

One of the counts against King George III., which contributed much to the success of the American revolution, was that he had made alliances with savages, ple will not be difficult. against whites. It may well be that the Czar's use of Cossacks against his Suffrage Association of California. soil. The point in view is to secure an increase of the right kind of population freedom-seeking countrymen, will prove a final act of regicide. There are 120, signed by Nellie L. Scoville, corre 000,000 people in Russia and but 400,000 Cossacks. With the people are consponding secretary, and countersigned siderable portions of the army. That the masses can not be crushed by the Cosby Mary S. Spear, president, has been siderable portions of the army. That the masses can not be crushed by the Cossacks is clear; but the attempt to use them for that purpose is not unlikely to destroy the last, lingering remnant in Russia of loyalty to the "little Father."

NEED AND DIGNITY.

If Hawaii does not care enough about the chance to get the use of \$20,-200,000 of the Federal revenue to work for it before Congress, it must be a lot more prosperous than its people had supposed.

Talk about "dignity" in this connection is mere subterfuge. Mr. Roosevelt himself, in past years went to Washington to press matters of interest to New Yorkers, a notable instance of which is told of in Andrew D. White's autobiography. No American statesman, not actually in the government, has ever given out that he considered it beneath his dignity to personally seek the aid of Congress in furthering a good cause.

But suppose there were a question of dignity, what of it? The man who, litigious hand was stayed. sits down in the shade of a tree and waits for a cow to back up and be milked is much more dignified than the one who chases after the animal and ties her in the shed-but he doesn't get the milk. Which do we need most-dignity or cream!

If Lucien Young is tried again re the Bennington affair, the impression that he has some very active enemies in the Navy Department will have been strengthened.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(Freth Wednesday's Advertisery sum Woods departed for his home of

H. W. Shingle left resterday on the

It is reported from San Francisc that Miss Yarrow is there, ill with

appendicitis

George Lycurgus returned to Hawal yesterday on the Kinau. He will remain at the Volcano House for severa

The Land Commissioner is preparing neohe for settlement. There will be five

on the Kinau. They will meet the Chicago at Hilo and accompany the officers to the volcano.

Louis Kenake, formerly of the post-

office staff, departed on the Venture

Kenake is already on the Coast. A letter was received on the Ventura

cently before the Hawalian Historica Society. Henry Jennings and daughter of Portland, Ore., are registered at the lnent business man of the Sound

land climate for several weeks. George Roenitz, deputy in the U. wanted as a witness in the matter o the proceeding to cancel his naturalization papers on the ground of fraud,

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Favorable reports have been receiv

various mainland points. Captain Lyon, commandant of the

The Epworth Herald of December ! has an interesting article on Christmain Hawaii, illustrated, written by Mrs W. L. Howard,

Commander Badger of the cruise Chicago has thanked Sheriff Brown by letter for the attendance of a police es cort at the funeral of Surgeon Lewis Tax Assessor Henry Cobb Adams is in town for a few days. He has been collecting taxes in the Koolauloa and

success. Applications for fifth class liquor licenses have been received at the Treasurer's office from K. Kawano at Ka huku, Oahu, and Pauwela Club at Makawao, Maui.

Koolaupoko districts and reports grand

The British bark Adderley may get away today for British Columbia. She sails for Chehalis, where she will load lumber for Australia. A fine of \$9 and costs was assessed against W. Marshall in police court

Attorney General Peters has adopted a new assignment schedule, dividing

himself and Deputies Prosser, Milver Dr. A. H. Briggs of San Francisco

Dr. Briggs has preached very accept-Governor Carter is expected back Chicago returns so early or not.

A resident is understood to have ad-Scott of the High School giving excelthe High School should be lowered. It is reported that the premises are used at night by "toughs of both sexes.

A meeting of the Board of Educacommittee for this meeting of the Board will be devoted to receiving Superintendent Babbitt's report on his visit to Ha-

John Hapa and three other gamblers who were arrested with Alex. Nicholas each in the police court yesterday. One las was fined \$500 and costs recently

Applications from would-be settler plentiful enough to convince Land Commissioner Pratt that the settlement of all government lands avail with most desirable classes of peo-

A communication from the Equal received by Governor Carter, asking him to appoint a delegate from Ha wail to a convention in Washington in February for consideration of the divorce laws of the different States of

the Union. Senator McCandless is quoted by an evening paper as saying that he and others had anticipated getting out an injunction to restrain Treasurer bell from leaving with the \$750,000 bonds to sell them on the mainland, but he came to the conclusion that such proceedings might hold up the loan benefits about to be realized. Believing that half a loaf was better than no bread, therefore, his

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

There is no danger from blood poise resulting from a cut or wound of any kind, when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is used. It is an antiscptic dressing and should be in every household. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for

BUSINESS CARDS.

MACKPELD & CO. LTO. -Ger

A. SCHAEFER A CO. Importers and Commission Merchants Honoles-tu, Hawatian Islanda.

T. J. Louisey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fart St.

donoLuli IRON WORKS CO .- Ma-

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

NAME OF STOCK, Paid Up Val. Bid. Ask.

Honolulu, December 21, 1905.

BUGAR.	\$1,000,000	10016		15.00
E.W.B.	5,000,000	20	2734	2756
Haw. Agricultural Haw.Com. Asugar Co	1,200,00° 2,312,755	100	110	-
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Hawaiian Sugar Co				70
Honomu	750,000		11	185
Halku	2,000,000		11	185
Kahuku	500,000		28% 7%	2750
Kihei Plan. Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	50	140	85.2
Kipabulu	150,000		****	10
Kolon	60% DOM	100	200,100	150
MCHTY On Sagr Co. Lad	8.500,000	20	53/2	534
Unhu Sugar Co	3,600,000	100	85	90
Whomea.	1,000,000	20	30	. **
Ookala	500,000	20	****	6
Olan Sugar Co. Ltd	5,000,000	20		22**
Olowalu	150,000	100	80	80
Panuhau SugPlanCo.	5,000 000		21	210
Pacific	500,000		++++	185
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		160
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	12534	12714
Wainlun agri. Co	4.500,000	100	693	7052
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Waimanalo .	252,000	100	100	4000
Walmea Sugar Mill.	125,000	100		65
MISCRILLANBOUS	1 500 750	200	THE .	755
Inter-Island 8 S. Co.	1,500,000		14	125
Haw. Electric Co	500,000	100	115	
B. T. a L. Co., Fld.	1,150,000	100	101	10236
H. R. T. & L. Co., Pfd. H. R. T. & L. Co., C. Mutual Tel, Co.	THE SOCIAL PROPERTY.	1	00	6
G P A T CO	150,000	10	8734	80
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Haw. Sugar 6 p. c Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000		102	
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Bon. R. T. & L. Co.,	man year		200	mass.
Sp.c. Kahukesp.c. O. R. & Co. sp.c. Oahu Sugar Co. sp.c.	708,000		108	
O. R. A. Co S.	200,000	****	100	****
Oahu Sugar Co. 6 p. c.	250,000	*****	104%	
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Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. e. McBryde Sugar Co	1,250,000 1,000,000 2,000,000		100	****

SESSION SALES. (Morning Session.)

60 Ewa, 27.25; 12 H. C. & S. Co., 82; McBryde, 5.625.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

LUCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Young Building, Honolulu, Thursday, December 21.

80.00 78 64 71 -00 75 29.96 79 64 72 00 86 64 70 -00 84 10 1908 29.96 79 67 78 .00 78 1904 29.84 77 71 74 .08 72 9

1905 80 11 78 66 72 .00 78 1 NR AVRC 29.94 28 66 72 .01 78 4 MB Section Director.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD. Issued Every Sunday Morning by the Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

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	Dec.		Max	9	Rainfallt. 8 p. m.	Bumidity	Olondines	Direction	AV. Vet
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rected for temperature, errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is tverage velocity in miles per hour.'
ALEX. McC. ASHLEY,
Section Director.

Days	Dec.	High Tide Large.	Ht of Tide	High Tide Small.	Low Tide Large.	Low Tide Small.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
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Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Sur vey tables.
The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur

about one hour earlier than at Hono

Hawailan stancard time is 10 hour 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time whis-tle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 8 hours 6 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for

A fine mastiff in natural colors decorates the 1906 calendar of the Waterlouse Trust Co.